

## KOOLAU RAILWAY

TOWARD KAHUKU.

Station	Distance	Daily	Daily	Fare Sat. Sun. and Holidays	Ka-hana	Ka-hana
Kahana	0.00	11.09	1.32	to	to	to
Punaluu	2.17	11.11	1.42	to	to	to
Haleaha	3.00	11.17	1.46	to	to	to
Kaluanui	4.13	11.23	1.50	to	to	to
Hauula	4.89	11.30	1.53	to	to	to
Kaipapua	6.27	11.36	1.58	to	to	to
Lala	8.45	11.46	2.08	to	to	to
Kahuku	11.00	11.53	2.15	to	to	to

TOWARD KAHANA.

Station	Distance	Daily	Ex. Sunday	Fare Sat. Sun. and Holidays	Ka-hana	Ka-hana
Kahuku	0.00	12.40	3.00	to	to	to
Lala	2.55	12.49	3.12	to	to	to
Kaipapua	4.73	12.57	3.22	to	to	to
Hauula	6.11	1.02	3.28	to	to	to
Kaluanui	6.87	1.05	3.35	to	to	to
Haleaha	8.00	1.09	3.41	to	to	to
Punaluu	8.83	1.13	3.47	to	to	to
Kahana	11.00	1.23	3.58	to	to	to

Connecting at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu.

Returning, leaves Kahana at 1:32 p. m., connecting with the afternoon train for the city which leaves Kahuku at 2:30.

JAMES J. DOWLING, Supt.

R. S. POLLISTER, G. P. & T. Agt.

## Oahu Railway TIME TABLE

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waiwala, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 9:30 p. m.  
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11 p. m.  
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiwala and Wahiawa—8:35 a. m., 5:31 p. m.  
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:45 a. m., 8:55 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.  
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—8:35 a. m. and 5:31 p. m.  
Daily, 7:30 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11 p. m.  
The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Wahiawa.  
G. P. DENISON, F. C. SMITH, Superintendent, G. P. & T. A.

## Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Co., of Liverpool, England.  
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.  
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Co.  
Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

## Fire Insurance

## THE B. F. DILLINGHAM CO., LTD.

General Agents for Hawaii

Atlas Assurance Company of London.  
New York Underwriters' Agency.  
Providence Washington Insurance Company.

## WM. G. IRWIN &amp; CO., LTD.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Wm. G. Irwin, President and Manager  
John D. Spreckels, First Vice-President  
W. M. Giffard, Second Vice-President  
H. M. Whitney, Treasurer  
Richard Ivers, Secretary  
W. F. Wilson, Auditor

AGENTS FOR

Oceanic Steamship Co., San Francisco, Cal.  
Western Sugar Refining Co., San Francisco, Cal.  
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Newall Universal Mill Co., Manufacturers of National Cane Shredder, New York, N. Y.  
Pacific Oil Transportation Co., San Francisco, Cal.

## College Hills

In response to public demand we have included College Hills in our parcels delivery route and our wagon leaves town every day for College Hills and Waikiki at 10:30 a. m.

## Territorial Messenger Service

Phone 361

FRANKLIN Air cooled cylinder.

CADILLAC An easy going car.

CAMERON A new car here, and good.

We are agents for these machines and have an invoice on the way.

## Associated Garage

H. E. MURRAY, Manager.

Merchant St. Phone 388.

READ THE ADVERTISER  
WORLD'S NEWS DAILY

## THE PRESS OF NEW JAPAN

Nipponese Journals Are Up-to-Date and Are Read By All.

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin).

TOKIO, April 3.—No one feature of western civilization has obtained a stronger hold upon the people of Japan than the newspaper. The Japanese press exercises a powerful influence, not only upon politics, but upon the social life of the people. It has been the medium through which the comparatively few men educated in western ideas have imparted their new-found knowledge to the masses. As in the United States, there are all sorts and conditions of newspapers here, but they may generally be divided into two classes, the sober journals and the "yellow." One class is marked by its dignified attitude whether in praise or criticism; the other by its intemperate editorial tone, its bold headlines in red ink, and its appeal to the masses as against the classes.

Japanese tony-turvydom cannot be found in the manner in which newspapers are conducted; it is manifest only in their mechanical aspect. The Japanese read from right to left, and their written or printed lines run from the top to the bottom. Consequently the columns of a newspaper run across the page horizontally instead of vertically. The linotype is impossible in Japan because the printer must have types for over five thousand different characters, and no type-setting machine could supply such a demand. So that the making of a newspaper is altogether different in the beginning. The type is selected by one set of men, arranged by another, and turned over to the make-up man who arranges the pages in the manner of his western brother, except that he works upside down and crosswise. Then comes the stereotyper and the web perfecting press and the differences between the Occident and Orient are submerged and obliterated by the triumph of modern mechanical science.

The newspaper itself, if translated into English, would be quite familiar to the American reader. There is cable news from abroad, telegraph news from all over the Empire, local news, society happenings, politics, theatrical news, sports, features, cartoons, a continued story and advertisements. The want ads are led by the matrimonial classification, but their style is about the same as the American. There is the daily weather forecast, the railroad time-table and the daily adventures of the almond-eyed cousins of Buster Brown and Happy Hooligan.

The Tokio Asahi is conducting a tour around the world for fifty young men, the party now being in the United States. The Jiji Shimpō has been carrying on a beauty contest, printing every day a half page of half-tone cuts of fair Nipponese belles who are entered in the lists in response to the

## A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

Jiji's acceptance of the challenge of a Chicago newspaper to beat its selection of a Chicago girl as the most beautiful woman in the world. This beauty contest created great excitement in Japan, and proved to be a circulation-getter for the Jiji. The comic weeklies took it up, and Tokio Puck published a cartoon of the winner of the first prize dreaming of the American millionaire who would see her picture in Chicago and cross the Pacific to claim his almond-eyed bride.

The attention paid to American affairs is illustrated by the enterprise displayed by a Tokio paper when Congress met last December. Not being able to secure an advance copy of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, it succeeded in having an intelligent synopsis made in the United States that could be placed upon the wire as soon as the reading of the message was begun in Congress. This synopsis was over a thousand words in length and cost the paper over \$500 for transmission.

The national sport of Japan is wrestling, and the great matches are held in Tokio twice a year, in January and May. The wrestlers are paid an annual salary, and whether their stipend is augmented or diminished is determined by the exhibition of prowess at these two festivals. The wrestlers are in training for weeks, drinking as many gallons of beer each day as possible to make them fat. The Tokio newspapers send special correspondents to the training quarters, columns of gossip are printed each day and snapshots of the heroes in characteristic attitudes appear from time to time. When a baseball team from Hawaii came to play a series with a Tokio college nine, the newspapers treated it with columns of space, just as American dailies play up the post-series championship games between the leaders of the rival major leagues.

Mr. Taft landed in Yokohama at nine o'clock in the morning. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Tokio Hochi came on the street with halftone pictures of the distinguished American on his way down the gang-plank. In the present political campaign the leading newspapers will send special correspondents to close districts to follow the candidates on the hustings. During the late war with Russia nearly every newspaper in Japan had a man at the front, and the war news was given to the people in extras which appeared with a frequency reminding one of New York in 1898.

The business end of the newspaper also follows closely the pattern of the western journalism. The papers are circulated for from ten to twenty-five cents a month, less than it costs to produce them. In Japan, as in America, circulation is a losing game and profit must come from advertising. The rates for advertising here are exceedingly high in proportion to the general standard of living. One of the leading newspapers of Tokio charges thirty cents a line, six lines to the inch. Paper is cheaper than in the United States and labor costs nothing like as much. The typesetters receive from fifteen to fifty cents a day, the former not more than a dollar. In the press room fifty cents a day is considered high wages. The editorial helpers are better paid, reversing the rule obtaining in the United States where the average reporter receives a smaller salary than the compositor who puts his copy into type.

The Jiji Shimpō, or Times Newspaper, has its main office in Tokio, but it publishes a simultaneous edition in Osaka, 360 miles away. The work is done by telephone, the Tokio edition being transmitted verbatim over four wires leased from the Imperial post-office. It is received by shorthand writers, who transcribe the copy by details and rush it to the printer in Osaka within a few minutes after the proof sheets have reached the Tokio editorial rooms. The Jiji has a circulation of 200,000 copies. It is one of the representatives of the higher class of conservative newspapers, its rank being shared by the Tokio Asahi and several others. The Hochi is the leading radical paper, being positive in its political views, although not yellow. The "yellow journals" are numerous all over the Empire and many of them have an enormous circulation.

The bitterness of attacks upon political opponents in the sensational press goes far beyond the worst exhibitions of journalistic venom known in America today. Sixty years ago the purely political sheets in the United States may have been as furious as their Japanese successors of today, but the fifth employed by the lower class Japanese editor has been utterly impossible among English-speaking people since long before the newspaper was born into the world. Of course the freedom of the press does not extend so far that an attack could be made upon the Emperor. He is still regarded as something more than human, as the tangible center of the national spirit against which no patriot may sin in word, thought or deed. The worst thing a Japanese critic can say of an opponent in politics is: "He is false to the Emperor."

In front of the publication office of any Tokio paper, or at branch offices, crowds are continually gathered about the bulletin boards. The very lowest and poorest of people buy newspapers and through them gain an idea of what is going on in the world. Japanese peasants have been heard discussing in their own language the probabilities of Mr. Roosevelt's taking another term of office and then making himself Emperor. This incident shows that the Japanese point of view is such that he cannot always interpret foreign news correctly, but it must be remembered that thirty years ago the Japanese peasant did not know America existed, and was firm in the belief that Japan and China made up the whole world, to say nothing of his theory that the sun and moon were made in Japan and afterwards hung in the heavens.

In the cities, the people who two years ago formed mobs to throw stones at the terrible foreign devil invention called a trolley car, are now demanding one-cent fares and municipal ownership of rapid transit facilities. The newspapers did this. When Chicago was in the throes of a campaign on the rapid transit and municipal own-

## WOMEN AT FORTY

IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE HEALTH AT THAT TIME.

Proof of One Case in Which a Weak, Nervous and Discouraged Woman Was Marvelously Helped by the Tonic Treatment.

Women approach their fortieth year with worry and uncertainty, for the manner in which they pass that crisis determines the health of their after-life. During this most important time in the life of a woman, her whole aim should be to build up and strengthen her system to meet the unusual demands upon it. Devotion to family should not lead to neglect of self but hard work and household cares and worries should be avoided as far as possible. Whether she is able to do this or not, no woman should fail to take tonic treatment if she is entering this critical period in a weak, run-down and nervous condition.

Mrs. Martha Dennis, of 823 West Cedar street, Kalamazoo, Mich., who owes her health to this treatment, says:

"I suffered for a year with weakness, enduring pains which almost made me frantic. My kidneys were weak, I had pains in my loins and back and could hardly stoop over or lift anything. My liver was torpid and my complexion and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had palpitation of the heart, my limbs ached and I had severe headaches. I was troubled with chills, followed by fevers, and would have to go to bed. I could not rest at night and was unable to remember anything. I was weak, irritable, nervous and discouraged."

"After several months of suffering I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the benefit I received from the first few boxes was remarkable. I was cured much sooner than I had hoped and have been in good health ever since."

"Drowsiness, a feeling of heaviness, pain in the front of the head, nausea and even vomiting, dizziness, faintness, hot flashes followed by chills and profuse perspiration are some of the signs that indicate the need of tonic treatment as the change approaches. If this is your condition you should not wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. Our booklet 'Plain Talks to Women' is free on request."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

ership question, the Japanese newspapers told their people about it. They took the municipal ownership side and hence Tokio is to own its own street car lines. These examples of the influence of the newspapers in bringing western ideas to the masses of the people, illustrate what a force the Oriental press may become. The fifty millions of Japanese are being reached by newspapers—the four hundred millions of Chinese may yet receive the light of the twentieth century through the same medium.

## REALTY TRANSACTIONS

Entered of Record April 23, 1908.

T Watanabe to R Degawa.....B S  
Jozi Cazinha and wf to Joao de S  
Carvalho.....D  
Antone do Rego to Arcenio do  
Rego.....Rel  
Atencio do Rego and wf et al to  
Antonio Garcia.....M  
Antonio Garcia to Young Men's Sav  
Soc Ltd.....A M  
Arcenio do Rego to Antonio Gar  
cia.....A L  
Joe do Rego to Antonio Garcia.....L  
Al Choe to Chung See.....A L  
H M Dow by Tr in Bkpty to James  
E Sheahan.....D  
Joao Vieira and wf to John M Ross  
Maria da S Pasos and hsb to Tropic  
Agricultural Co.....D  
Est of Akau by Admr to Pepe  
Akau.....B S  
Peter M Lucas and wf to Josephine  
M Brewer.....M  
H M Dow by Tr in Bkpty to Tr  
of H M Dow.....D  
Kalei (w) et al to S K Sylva.....D  
Kahaleki (w) to Kaoo (K).....D  
Pepe Akau to Wing Hing Co.....B S  
Chas K Kunane to Kukalau Plantn  
Co Ltd.....L  
J A Maguire and wf to Kukalau  
Plantn Co Ltd.....D  
Geo H Holt et al to Honokaa Su  
gar Co.....L

Recorded April 15, 1908.

Thomas C W Poole to P E R Strauch  
Tr, M; pc land, Auwalolimu, Honolulu.  
Oahu. \$150. B 303, p 277. Dated April  
14, 1908.

Est of B P Bishop by Trs to A S  
Mahaulu, Ex D; por R P 4475, kul 7713.  
Paalaa, Waiwala, Oahu. B 309, p 359.  
Dated April 1, 1908.

A S Mahaulu and wf to Trs of Est  
of Bernice P Bishop, Ex D; ap 5, R P  
1465, kul 2927, Kawalooa, Waiwala, Oa  
hu. B 309, p 359. Dated April 1, 1908.

Wm Henry to Elizabeth K Gilliland  
et al, Rel; R Ps 3388 and 2395, Puhaw  
ai, Waiwala, Oahu. \$400. B 303, p  
278.

Frank Lewis to von Hamm-Young  
Co Ltd, C M; 2 cylinder model A 1906  
Reo touring car, factory No 2319, Oahu.  
\$600. B 303, p 279. Dated April 9, 1908.

Rose Williams (widow) to John D  
Padaken, D; int in R P 261, kul 4443.  
Kaaawa, Koolauloa, Oahu. \$1, etc. B  
300, p 383. Dated April 15, 1908.

Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to Mutl  
Bldg & Loan Socy of Haw Ltd, M; lots  
10 to 19 incl, blk 60, Waiwala Tract,  
Honolulu, Oahu. \$3500. B 303, p 282.  
Dated April 15, 1908.

Charles A Bidingler and wf to Mutl  
Bldg & Loan Socy of Haw Ltd, M; lots  
10 to 19 incl, blk 60, Waiwala Tract,  
Honolulu, Oahu. \$3500. B 303, p 282.  
Dated April 15, 1908.

Evan da Silva to J K Kahepuu, Rel;

## Cluett TOWN AND COUNTRY SHIRTS

FIND the pattern you like in a Cluett Shirt and you have found the shirt you will like.

\$1.50 and more.

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The best you ever had for the  
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Rates \$1 per year. Foreign \$1.25. Leopold G. Blackman, Editor, P. O. Box 59, Honolulu, T. H.

## Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.

Publishers.

HONOLULU, H. T.

lot 16-10 34-100a land, Volcano rd, Puna, Hawaii. \$500. B 303, p 274. Dated April 1, 1908.

John K Kahepuu to Jeanne B King, M; lot 18, Land Patent 4934, Oahu, Puna, Hawaii. \$1000. B 303, p 275. Dated April 11, 1908.

John K Kahepuu to Chas E King, P A; special powers. B 304, p 125. Dated April 11, 1908.

Noa W Aluli to Ruby K Pua, D; int in ap 1, gr 1873, Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii. \$500. B 302, p 342. Dated Oct 31, 1907.

N G Peterson to William Savidge Tr, D; int in por gr 2893, hui land, Kealahou, Puna, Hawaii. \$500. B 303, p 358. Dated April 11, 1908.

Sela N Sherman (w) to Wing Hop Tai Co, L; por R P 4888, kul 5087, Kaipapau, N Kohala, Hawaii. 9 yrs at \$70

per y. B 298, p 129. Dated April 1, 1908.

Lalakaui and hsb et al to Geo V Jakins, D; lots 47 and 52, Land Patent 4737, Honolua, N Hilo, Hawaii. \$1, etc. B 300, p 364. Dated Mar 20, 1908.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd to G V Jakins et al, Par Rel; grs 4737, 4755, 4951, Waikamalo, Hilo, Hawaii. \$1. B 302, p 280. Dated April 9, 1908.

Geo V Jakins and wf to Theophilus C Davies et al, D; lots 47 and 52, Land Patent 4737; lot 18, Land Patent 4755, and lot 19, Land Patent 4951, and cane crops, Waikamalo, Hilo, Hawaii. \$7000. B 300, p 366. Dated Mar 21, 1908.

Hugh Howell and wf to Hawn-American Rubber Co Ltd, D; por lot 28, Land Patent 4947, Nahiku, Koolau, Maui. \$2000. B 300, p 368. Dated Oct 19, 1906.